DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

The Senate has been engaged during the past week chiefly in debating the bill to increase the army of the United States, to which measure strong opposition is manifested on both sides of the Hall. We think, however, that the measure, an administration one, will be carried. The reason assigned is the war with Utah. But there are many who do not think there is any need of a war with the Mormons, and that the army is already sufficiently large even if it becomes necessary to chastise them

even if it becomes necessary to chastise them into obedience.

The Senate has extended the time, three months, for Mossrs. Bright and Fitch, who claim seats as Senaters from Indiana, to take testimony, showing their right to seats. But admitting all they contend they can prove, they will have no right to seats. They were never legally elected, and their being kept here is just for the purpose of voting with the administration on Kansas matters.

Mr. Green, from the Committee on Territories, made a report on Thursday, in favor of

Mr. Green, from the Committee on Terries, made a report on Thursday, in favor of admitting Kanas under the Lecompton Constitution, accompanied by a bill for that pur-

Mr. Douglas will make a counter report—
against admission—and Messrs. Collamer and
Trumbull another report, also against admission. They and Mr. Douglas come to the same
conclusion, but by different processes of reasoning.

oning.

It may be set down as a fact that a majority of the Senate, including Bright and Fitch, who have no more right to be there than they have to be in the College of Cardinals, are in favor of admitting Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. They undoubtedly misrepresent the people of Indiana, as Mr. Jones of Iowa misrepresents the people of that State, and Bigler, Thompson and Wright the people of Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

In the House, nothing but Kansas is heard of when in Committee of the Whole. It is uppermost in every member's mind, is the easiest subject to make a speech upon, and therefore forms the web and woof of all the set speeches woven in that body.

speeches woven in that body. O 1 2 H T But a little episode relieved the monotony o

Kansas song, some days ago; namely the dealing with a witness called before one of the rascality committees, who refused to answer cer-tain questions which he and some others think the committee had no right to ask—questions prying into his private affairs.

The House, by a pretty large majority, or-dered the witness, Mr. Walcott, to be imprisoned in the county jail till he will answer, or till the end of this Congress, March 8d, 1859. We may be wrong, but we can see no sufficient reason for such an act. We doubt not the power of the House in such matters, not the ast, but we do not think they have the right to pry into people's private affairs when the answer to be given, if given, has nothing to do

answer to be given, if given, has nothing to do with the matter under investigation.

It is understood that the select committee lately ordered by the House—the object of which the Speaker has nullfied by a disregard of all parliamentary usage, and of the obligations which usually govern men in his position. on, will be compelled to report upon Kan-affairs immediately; and it is believed that cuties influence has secured a majority in

nat body for Lecompton.

In the case of the contested seat of Mr. Da-In the case of the contested seat of Mr. Davis, of Maryland, the majority of the Committee on Elections reported that it is inexpedient to grant the prayer of the petitioner (Mr. Brooks) to take testimony, and this was sustained by the House, 115 to 89. So ends

New York, took occasion on Tuesday last to assail the Americans in the most offensive ittee of elections upon the petition of cooks, who wanted to contest the seat of Mr. Davis, was under consideration. And when he had got through with his tirade, doubtless thought he had performed a feat and won immortal honors, a viscoulbul to viscoul

at his room when Mr. H. delivered himself took occasion to reply briefly, and gave Mr. H. a Roland for his Oliver. Mr. Z. sald in con-Rolling his remarks "I am satisfied, that in reder to indulge the animus which pervades his speech of excited hostility to the American Party, the member from New York has uttered a falsehood which was dishonoring to him, and with which I brand him, and am responsible or what I say."

Now let Mr. Hatch put that in his pipe ar

ke it. He will always find Mr. Z. at home. ready to receive friend or fee.

Mr. Davis of Md., on Thursday, sent to the Clerk's table, to be read, a passage of a speech made by his colleague, Mr. Bowis, abusive, as he supposed, of himself. The passage having been read, Mr. D. desired his colleague to say he meant to apply that language to Mr. B. disclaimed any such intention, wher

Mr. D. said be was glad that their ions were not to be disturbed. N. B. It may as well be understood that the fine-tears in the House are of opinion that here is a point beyond which forburance to be a virtue, and that that point has

Mr. Calboun, the late President of the Le-ompton Convention, has informed members of ess and others that he has, since his arival here, received information which settles be question of the election of the State offi-ers and the State Legislature of Kansas in

But he has not yet decided that the latter pelected, and will not while he is here. We spect that these givings out of his are intended as a stratagem to entrap the unwary.

If the Pree State officers should be declared would not like to be caught, to be

MORE PROSCRIPTION.

Brother Americans, will you refuse your mite to the support of this paper under such threats? We hope and expect you will rebuke such declarations, and let them learn that the American party and its principles shall be represented at the Capital of the Nation.

Come, be up and a doing; a little from each will accomplish is.

cue at once. We only ask you for your subscrip tions and advertisements, and your influence in your neighborhoods to obtain others. Shall we ask in vain? We believe not. You cannot form the most distant idea of the

axtent of the persecution we Americans in Washington are subject to.

figures go [For the American.] amainthing

Are the Citizens of Washington Capable of Self Government.

We blush to think that there are individuals, who call themselves American citizens, in our midst, who answer this question in the negative. Nay, more—who assume that existing facts give their position the dignity, almost, of demonstration; and they gravely ask the freemen of Washington to surrender what few political rights and privileges they have, by asking a repeal of the City Charter. They would have us go with uncovered heads and on bended knees, petition the General Government, to do what? why, to relieve us of the trouble of choosing our own rulers, and managing our own affairs; in other words, to convert the Metropolis of a Republican nation into an absolute Monarchy, in which the people shall not so far as their government is concerned, have one word to say. That is the proposition. We think it decidedly cool!

One of the arguments of these wiseacres for the repeal of the Charter, is, that the peace of the city is disturbed by a band of murderous nidst, who answer this question in the nega-

the city is disturbed by a band of murderous ruffians who roam through the city unwhipped of justice. Let us examine this argument.— It is presented in the local columns of "The States" of the 8th instant:

Repeal of the City Charter. "Every night furnishes additional arguments for a repeal of the charter of our city.
On Saturday night, about half-past seven, a gentleman employed at the Globe office was returning homeward with his week's wages, and, when on or near Four-and-a half street bridge, he was assaulted, knocked down, and robbed. Later, two others were passing the same spot, when one was treated in the same manner; but it was supposed that his comrade escaped unhurt. The first two were severely cut on their heads. No arrests.

At twelve o'clock on the same night, a riot urred at the northwest corner of 6th street and Pennsylvania avenue. Some heads were broken, and two arrests were made. Last night some young men, one the son of a member of Congress, were assai'ed by a shower of stones in the neighborhood of Four-and-a-half

street bridge. No arrests!

We also hear of a negro man's having been knocked down on Saturday night, in the same

lace. No arrest!"

This account of the "assaults," "knock downs," "cuts," "showers of stones" and "robberics," of a single night, is a fair sample of the whole, and instead of exceeding the re-ality, actually falls far short of it—many of the of the whole, and instead of exceeding the reality, actually falls far short of it—many of the outrages committed upon our people never find their way into the papers; but, surely, enough are recorded to arouse an insulted and justly indignant community. Now, who are these disturbers of the peace—this gang of robbers and murderers? Whence came they, and why are they not brought to condign punishment, and their well known haunts broken up? why are they not brought to condign punishment, and their well known haunts broken up? went on to say, that he was not an e driven from the city?

driven from the city?

These are pertinent inquiries. And it becoves the law-and-order-loving people of Washigton to ponder them well, and see if the anwers will not suggest the remedy.

This state of affairs has continued till it has

reached a point which is past endurance, and it is high time that the people of this city, and of the whole country, should know the truth. e have witnessed this evil from its begin-ng; we have watched its progress, and have pt silence, hoping that some means might be vised to rid our city of this gang of outlaws. who are both its terror and disgrace.

We propose to answer the questions pro pounded above, and in doing so, to use "great plainness of speech." The people have a right to know the truth:

ington that these frequent outrages and acts of violence had their beginning in our midst, after the arrival here of a numerous company of sorderly persons, chiefly young men, some time during the past summer, who came here from Baltimore. It was reported at that time, and, we think, generally believed, that the two following facts, jointly operated, to induce them to leave Baltimore and take up their residence in Washington;—the former city was ruled by Americans, the latter by Democrats. Added to these facts was another, which was believed to lead them to suppose they would meet with favor from the municipal authorities of Washington. A demonstration had ju t been made, at the June election, by the Mayor of Washington hacked by the Parkers of Washington hacked by the Washington hacked by the

at the June election, by the Mayor of Wash ington, backed by the President, against the Americans, as it was believed, on which occasion a large number of persons were killed and wounded by the firing of a company of Marines.

Facts which transpired not long after the arrival of these Baltimore rowdies, go to show, that the reliance which they placed in the good will of the Mayor of Washington and his political friends in the City Council, was well founded. Leading members of both Boards, repeatedly and boldly denied the crimes charged against these persons, who at that time were called the "States Hose Company," and when made by the authorities to bring the offenders to justice. Repeated instances occurred, where the police refused to arrest these offenders against the peace of the city, though present when those offences were committed!

After a time the demands of the community

After a time the demands of the community for protection, against these ruffians, became so great, that the Councils were induced to make a same of compliance to the popular demand. They passed a law providing for an additional police force for the purpose of restoring order. With what sincerity this desire of the people was carried out, may be known by the fact that several of the most desperate of this gang of outlaws were selected

by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen to serv Some members of the Administration perty here have been heard to say and declare, that they will break down any American paper published at the seat of Government; they say positively, an American paper shall not live here.

Brother Americans, will you refuse your mite to the support of this paper under such threats? to the support of this paper under such threats? and in no instance that we know of has he ever done anything to bring the perpetrators of

these crimes to justice. Come, be up and a doing; a little from each will accomplish it. Do not put it off; come to the res-

during the day, but that he had been informed by his wife. At this point Mr. N. D. Larner, who was present as the friend of the two Magruders, objected to Mr. Howell giving in evidence what his wife told him, as it was not legal evidence. Whereupon the squire ruled out his testimony, and called to the stand Mrs. Howell, who being sworn testified as follow: I have been annoyed very much by the de-fendant's kicking foot-balls in front of, and against my house, and defacing it very much. Ques. by Mr. Fuller, (father of one of the defendants.) In what manner did they deface your house, Mrs. Howell?

Ans. by kicking the muddy ball against it

from top to bottom, (Mr. Fuller, sotto voce A very large margin, from top to bottom,) ren-dering it necessary for her to wash it several

Mr. Larner here asked for the dismissal the two Magruders, as the witness had not mentioned them as having a hand in the football game. Whereupon the witness stated that they had a hand in the game, and that the other two defendants had been in the habit of ringing her bell, scratching her door plate, throwing a wet sponge in her window, laying a crust of bread on her window sill, and that she had stood it as long as she could, she

Answer. No, I never did, as Mrs. Magru-der had been living in the neighborhood but a short time, and she did not think it necessary.

founded. Leading members of both Boards, charges brought against his son, as he then had a witness present who would swear that his son did not kick the sponge in the window, but that he (witness) did it himself, accidentally. And further, that he could prove that his son was in Alexandria at the time witness says be rung her door bell and Danas H ros

The squire stated that he could only receive vidence in relation to the violation named in the warrant, and therefore ruled the evidence out. The charge of kicking the foot-ball in the street not being denied by the defendants. they were fined \$1,58 each, except in the case of the boys of widow Magruder, who being embraced in one warrant, were let off with a Thus ended the novel foot-ball case

P. S. There was to have been a trial of the balance of the boys living on the street, but we understand the complainants withdrew the TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES,

It is with the most profound emotions your memorialists present themselves before your honorable bodies, to claim protection and redress. The peculiar relation in which we stand to the national Government gives us the strongest claim to your kindness, but more emphatically to your justice. Hitherto this Metropolis has been happily free from occasions of complaint, and has had to discharge the more agreeable duty of thankfulness for the guardian care of those in authority. Unhappily the past summer was marked by a transaction in our midst, to de scribe which in proper terms, would require language we are unwilling to introduce into this memorial. We do not desire to mingle the bitterness of party animosity, with the deep indignation of outraged humanity—but we cannot shrink from a fearless expression of the truth, and a direct appeal for justice, in such form as you may deem suitable to the wrong committed. We allude to the massacre perpearated in this city on the first Monday in June last, by a body of United States marines, ordered out by the sanction of the Executive and placed under the command of the Mayor of this city, under the pretext that a riot then existed at the polls of one of the Wards of this city and the cash to balance. It ordinary times we might send you many more, there being many who are very anx ous to patronize the American out the cash to balance. It ordinary times we might send you many more, there being many who are very anx ous to patronize the American out the city and the cash to balance. It ordinary times we might send you many more, the city and the cash to balance. It ordinary times we might send you many more might send you many who are very anx ous to patronize the send you many who ar

the first bank has been to the first been desired to the control of the control o

of the intention of the Mayor, the officers or the troops to fire upon them, they were shorted in a short and ing in their own doors.

As if to show the world there must have been good cause for this military execution, under an apparent apprehension of commotion among the people of the city, a corps of light artillery was ordered here from their crival were armed as infantry, giving our city the appearance of a garrisoned town.

Of course they returned without having done any service, as their visit was uncalled for by any rational cause.

That such a transaction should be at once the foundation of the most rigid and persevering judicial investing attention, you would no doubt suppose. And yet, strange to say, although almost every justice of the pence was applied to for a warrant against Mayor Magruder as one of the guilty parties, yet no warrant could be obtained. Not in Plover. There having even the most ordinary process for holding to bail, even when the necessary affidavits were produced, would be even the most ordinary process for holding to bail, even when the necessary affidavits were produced, would be even the most ordinary process for holding to bail, even when the necessary affidavits were produced, would be accounted to the produced against there, and a supplied to for a warrant equal to the produced against there, and the produced against the supplied to for the pence was applied to for a warrant against Mayor Magruder as one of the guilty parties, yet no warrant could be obtained. Not

even the most ordinary process for holding to bail, even when the necessary sindavits were produced, would be granted. None could be obtained against the officers or privates of the marines, and that no judicial examination has yet been had for the purpose of holding to a just responsibility those who took the lives and mutilated the persons of so many unoffending citizens.

Even the inquest required by our laws to be held by the Coroner, to inquire into every death by a violent or unknown cause, was held in but two cases—after much difficulty and opposition. The Coroner was prevented by a member of one of the City Boards from executing his duty in one of the other cases—and in those cases which were investigated, no aid was given by any of the official authorities.

The following is the verdict of the jury of inquest which investigated the cause of the death of Cornelius H. Alston, and was the only case in which a report was made:

"That the said Cornelius H. Alston came to his death by a gunshot wound received while standing peaceably and quietly at the corner of Seventh street, opposite the Northern Liberties Market, (recently his place of business.) from a detachment of United States marines, acting under the control of the Mayor of Washington; and the jury further find, from the concurrent testimony of all the witnesses, that the firing by the marines was all subsequent to the obtaining possession of the swines."

As if by common consent, the entire press of this city, without distinction, published to the world the most false and exaggerated statements in regard to the events described, and peremptorily refused to publish communications prepared by respectable, responsible citizens of this city, whose only object was to correct the falsehoods of thus circulated. Your memorialists are of opinion—

That it belongs emphatically to the Grand Inquest of the nation to inquire why an armed force of the United States have fired upon and killed defenceless citizens, and why such a force should be marched to an ele

wing decisive majorities: For it. Against it. ported by

Washington, 1st Ward, 104 848 2d Ward, 220 8d Ward, 188 4th Ward, 285 736 5th Ward, 113 366 508 6th Ward, 151 7th Ward, 127 1,438 3,112 The entire vote of the District stands: For it. Against it. 1,438 3,112 368. 336 Georgetown, Country precincts, 70 212 Total, 1,576 8,660 The country precincts voted as follows: For it. Against it. Good Hope, THIT YILGHAT 101 Seventh street tell-gate, 29 dr at 52 Tenallytown, ben 25 above 50

gens ody Ha drive greek 700 The fact is the people did not know what they were voting for. Had the codifiers as they progressed with their work, published each chapter in the city papers, the people would have had an opportunity of understanding the laws intended for their government. The amount appropriated was abundantly sufficient for this, and much more than would have been expended. Editors would have explained doubtful points—the codifiers themselves right before the people, and thus all misunderstanding and misconception would have been avoided on the part of the people. In this way, too, amendments might have been suggested, and doubtless would have been and when completed the work would have been perfect, and received the work would have been perfect, and received the streets—young men, with bloated countenances and blood with his crutch broke off one of the spurs, exclaiming: "the damned rascal shall not wear two spurs."

FULWAR SKIPWIHI, a native of connection and friend of Mr. Jefferson, and connection and friend of Mr. Jefferson, they were voting for. Had the codifiers, as they progressed with their work, published

The Vote on the new Code, on Monday, was unanimous approval of the voters of the Dis- grave, look vacantly in your face as they pass

for instance—and as they were not certified to the contrary, they rejected it altogether. The course we have pointed out, would, we believe, have been satisfactory to all concerned.

RUFFIANISM.-On Saturday night, at the early hour of half-past 7 o'clock, a gentleman employed at the Globe office, returning to his home, with the amount of his week's earnings in his pocket, was knocked down, near Fourand-a-half street bridge, and robbed; and at a set fire to the carpenter-shop burned last little later hour another robbery was committed near the same place. They were both severely injured about the head. At 12 o'clock a riot occurred at the corner of Sixth street accordance of an offence last June, of a riot occurred at the corner of Sixth street accordance of the carpenter-shop burned last June, and the corner of Sixth street accordance of the carpenter-shop burned last set fire to the car and Pennsylvania avenue, during which some heads were bruised. On Sunday right people passing along Four and a-half street, near the bridge, were assailed by showers of stones.

himself with a good shilledan, and, being reinforced by a couple of reverend friends, one with a gun and the other with a pitchfork, compelled the assailants to return with-out effecting the settlement in the way as they had now. not a large one—the unpleasant nature of the work is a complete nullity, walking, doubtless, deterring many from visiting the polls. The Code was rejected by the been productive of no good.

The code was rejected by the been productive of no good.

The code was rejected by the been productive of no good. The people have an idea (which idea is supported by the fact that there were not half enough copies of the Code circulated among ruffianism more rampant. It is all the result, them,) that there was something in the laws inimical to their interests—something that would operate in favor of the rich, and enable them to oppress the poor—landlord and tenant, wonder how any but the low-bred and vulgar tion of all good men. The gambler and the sportsman covet these positions. What sort of examples they will set in the future, we can pretty well imagine from the past.

some young blood

reverence's back. quick perception, an share of bodily as

mental vigor, the gentleman parried of the blows, re

REWARD FOR AN INCRNOTARY.-The Mayor Georgetown has offered a reward of two hundred do lars for the conviction of the incendiary who set fire to the carpenter-shop burned last week.

JOHN WEBSTER .- We learn that the Presiden on Thursday last, pardoned John Webster, who

How Washington was once estimated in FULWAR SKIPWITH, a native of Virginia,

citing to a riot of which there was no evide to prove them guilty, there was an effort made by several good and great hearted men to raise money for the support of their helpless fami-lies. People gave their money liberally—for it was an occasion that appealed powerfully to their sympathies. Here were two men, whose families were entirely dependent upon the la-bor of their hands for support—suddenly taken away from them and confined in jail for an offence which was not proven to have been committed. That the parties were indiscreet, under the excitement of the time,—the news having at the moment reached them that the United States Marines under the command of Mayor Magruder, had fired upon the citiz Mayor Magruder, had fired upon the citizens peaceably assembled at the polls of the 4th ward—is probable, but that they struck a blow, could not be proven. They gave expression to their feelings under the excitement of the moment, and this expression was construed into faciling to a rist. But what we struct into inciting to a riot. But what we are chiefly after now is to note the fact that certain persons to whom money was paid for the relief of these families, amounting to about twenty dollars, have never paid the money over but retain it in their possession to this day, and although the parties are in distress and have sent repeatedly to one of these indiand have sent repeatedly to one of these indi-viduals into whose hands the money was paid, they have falled to obtain it. In this connec-tion, we would note the fact, too, that another individual, into whose hands a roll of butter was placed for the use of these families, has failed to forward it to its destination.

There is something morally wrong here, which will have to be righted, and that right

New Hose Company .- We are informed that a new Hose Company has been organized in our city, under the title of the "Good Will Hose, No. 2." It is said to be composed principally of workingmen of the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh wards, and to have a handsome new Hose Carriage, and 600 feet of hose. The of-

Hose Carriage, and 600 feet of hose. The officers of this new company are:

President—B. F. Beveridge.

Vice President—John Fitzpatrick.
Secretary—Richard Biddle.

Treasurer—John James.
Captain of Hose—Henry Burns.
Hose Directors—John Moylen, Rob. Dudley,
Thomas Young, James Brown, and George Courtney.

Standing Committee—Henry Williams, Jno.
Christopher, William Mooney, James Welch,
Chas. Barret.

Election Committee—Geo. Krager, Jno. Odonnell, Thos. Duly, Thos. Rock, Geo. McCart.

We trust this new organization will be actu-

We trust this new organization will be actu ated by a desire to do good, and that they will

ated by a desire to do good, and that they will show their good will by their efforts to do good and preserve the peace of the community.—
The citizens of Washington will look with suspicion upon this new organization, until they have evidenced their good will by a blameless course of conduct, for they cannot forget a late organization under the title of "States Hose," which caused the perpetration of more mischief during its short life, than was ever perpetrated in the same space of time, in Washingchief during its short life, than was over perpetrated in the same space of time, in Washington. That organization cost the Corporation five hundred dollars for repairing their mischiefs and outrageous onslaughts against other fire companies, and mulcted Uncle Sam in at least one thousand dollars for criminal prosecutions. We hope that the Good Will will so conduct themselves as to acquire and maintain unimpaired, the confidence and esteem of the

THE HOLY LAND .- The most intensely in teresting lecture to which we ever listened, was delivered on Sabbath afternoon, the 7th inst., by Rev. Mason Noble, in Sixth Presby-terian Church, Island. It was the first of a course about to be delivered by but so full of interest that the atter large audience was rivetted upon the speaker from the commencement to the ending of his discourse. His description of the scenes he visited in that most interesting portion of the globe, were intensely vivid—fairly transporting his auditory to the spot he was describing, and enabling them to look upon scenes hallowed by the presence of the Saviour, and there-fore dear to all who believe on him as the Son of God-the Saviour of the world. During its delivery, the Lecturer stated, that before leaving his native land, he thought it impossible that his faith in the truth of the Bil as the word of God, could be increased -but during his visit to Palestine, when standing upon the very spots where once the incarnate Jesus stood—the tomb of Lazarus—the garden of Gethsemane—the steps overlooking the city of Jerusalum, where he uttered the memorable words, "O Jerusalem, Jerusalem,"—the place whence, his mission on earth ended, he ascend ed again to the bosom of his father,—he felt his soul enlarged—his conceptions of the pow-er and glory and leve of God, manifested in the unspeakable gift of Jusus Christ, unutter-ably increased, and he felt, that, if permitted to return to his native land and preach the

gospel, he would do it with more energy and fervency than ever before.

On last Sabbath afternoon, the subject of his Lecture was the "Manger" in which the in-Lecture was the "Manger" in which the infant Jehovah was laid. He gave a description of the town of Bethlehem, situated about six miles south of Jerusalem—of the tomb of Rachael—and of the scenery round about the approaches to "the house of bread," which is the meaning of the word Bethlehem. The Convent of the Nativity stands upon the spot occupied by the stable, the basement emmore like a fortress than a place of worship, having fourteen grated windows. It contain many apartments or chapels where the different races which now inhabit the place, as

ent races which now inhabit the place, assemble to worship. The walls and floors of
the chamber in which is the manger, are of
polished marble. The exact spot is marked
by a plate of marble slightly hollowed out.
The lecture was most interesting, throughout.
On next Sabbath, (to-morrow) afternoon, the
Temple of Jerusalem as it was in the days of
Solomon will be described. We advise all
who can, to attend those lectures. They will
acquire a fund of information, that will be useful to them through life, and they will hear
the words of inspiration—words which, if
heeded will give them a right to cat of the
fruit of the tree of life, which is in the midst fruit of the tree of life, which is in the mids

Queen !- When, where, and under what circumstances are marines, man-of-war men, and sol-diers justified by law in voting. By giving this information in your next issue you will confer a favor on "HOWITZER"

Answer in next issue,